

**ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE THAT USED BY  
THE MAIN CHARACTER ON THE MOVIE “BLACK  
PANTHER” BY STAN LEE**

**A Thesis**

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the  
Requirements for munaqosyah

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE THAT USED BY MAIN CHARACTER ON THE MOVIE “BLACK PANTHER” BY STAN LEE**

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Watching movies has become a very common alternative used by many people as a stress reliever. “Black Panther movie”, a movie which lives action super heroes’ movie that adaptive from a comic book and cartoon animation from DC Comic Universe, and this movie can be used as a stress reliever. In “Black Panther movie”, the characters have unique accent and using utterances that they can use when they are doing specific actions. In this Movie, language functions as a medium to give information about the Characteristic itself. In this study, the researcher analyzes the comparative figurative language used by the main character in the movie “Black Panther”, which are Black Panther himself.

This study focuses on the utterances that contain comparative figurative language which are metaphor, allegory, Idiom, Understatement that uttered by the King Tchalla as the Black Panther in “Black Panther movie”. The character in the movie “Black Panther” is analyzed because the researcher found that figurative language can also be found in the movie script. In this study, the researcher has two problems, (1) What figurative language is used by the Elemental Spirits characters in “Black Panther movie”? (2) What are the functions of the comparative figurative language used in the Black Panther’ utterances in “Black Panther Movie”?

In this study, the researcher conducted a library research applying the semantic approach to analyze the data. The data that are taken are utterances contain comparative figurative languages that are uttered by the Black Panther character in the Movie “The Black Panther”. The utterances are taken from the movie itself. The researcher watched it for several times to provided the utterances that are uttered by the “Main character from Black panther movie”.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are seven utterances that contain comparative figurative language used by the Black Panther in “Black Panther movie” which consist of four utterances containing metaphors, one utterances containing allegory,

one utterances containing idiom and one utterances containing understatement. The researcher found that out of one character, the character King Tchalla as The Black Panther that his utterances contain comparative figurative language with seven utterances. The researcher also found that the comparative figurative language uttered by the King Tchalla or Black Panther character mainly function as something to give the hearer imaginative pleasure and to add additional imagery to the utterances.

**Keyword:** *Analysis, Language Figure, Black Panther.*



## DECLARATION

I hereby that this thesis entitled “ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE THAT USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER ON THE MOVIE “BLACK PANTHER” BY STAN LEE” is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, November 2021  
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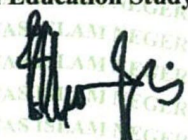
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## MOTTO

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ١ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ٢ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ

Recite in the name of your Lord Who created,(2) created man from a clot of congealed blood. (3) Recite: and your Lord is Most Generous

**(Chapter: Al-Alaq: 1-3)<sup>1</sup>**



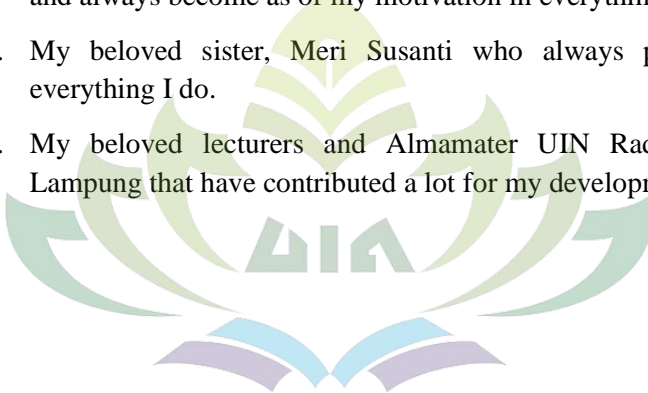
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<sup>1</sup>Tafheem , *Al Quran surah 96 Al-Alaq', Ayat 1-3*” (On-line),  
Available on :<http://www.islamicstudies.info/>(August , 01 2019)

## DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to Allah the Almighty for His abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. The greatest inspirations in my life my beloved parents, Alm. Mr. Fachrurrozi Syahri and Mrs. Murhanna who have always prayed and supported for my success and advised me. Thank you for all the motivation and everything for me. I do love you forever.
2. My beloved big brother, Masrizal who always supported me and always become as of my motivation in everything I do.
3. My beloved sister, Meri Susanti who always prayed in everything I do.
4. My beloved lecturers and Almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung that have contributed a lot for my development.

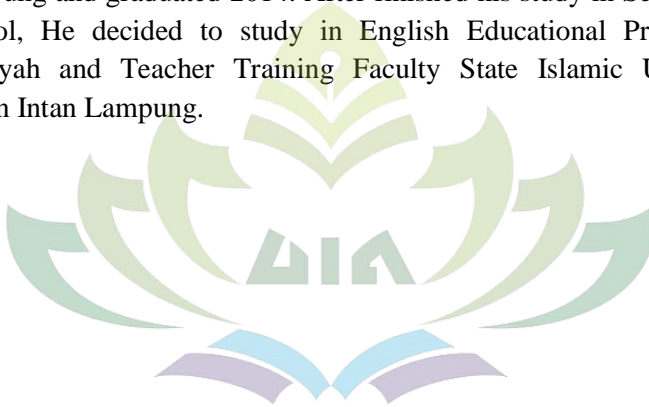




## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The researcher name is Fahriza Andika. He is usually called as Fahriza. He was born in Bandar Lampung on September, 30<sup>th</sup> 1996. He is the last child of Alm Mr. Fachrurrozi Syahri and Mrs. Murhanna. He has one brother and one sister.

The researcher began his study in Elementary School at SDN 02 Gunung Terang Bandar Lampung 2000 and graduated in 2006. He continued for his study in Junior High School at SMP 03 Muhammadiyah Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2009. After that, He went to Senior High School at SMA02 Muhammadiyah in Bandar Lampung and graduated 2014. After finished his study in Senior High School, He decided to study in English Educational Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most meaningful, the most beneficent. Praise is to Allah, the almighty God for blessing me with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. The peace is upon our prophet Muhammad S.A.W, with his family and his followers.

This thesis is submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Education study program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung (UIN Raden Intan Lampung).

He wishes, however, to give her sincerest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Moh. Mukri, M. Ag, The Rector of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M. Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with her staff, who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the writer when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
3. Meisuri, M. Pd, the chairperson of English Education Study Program, who always patiently guided the writer until the completion of this thesis.
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5. Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M. Hum, the Co-Advisor, for the patience in giving guidance and support for the finalization of the thesis.
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7. The researcher and all friends of class C in English Department 2014 of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who cannot be mentioned individually here.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknesses in this thesis. For this, the writer truthfully expected criticism and suggestion from the readers to enhance the quality of the thesis.

Bandar Lampung,    November 2021  
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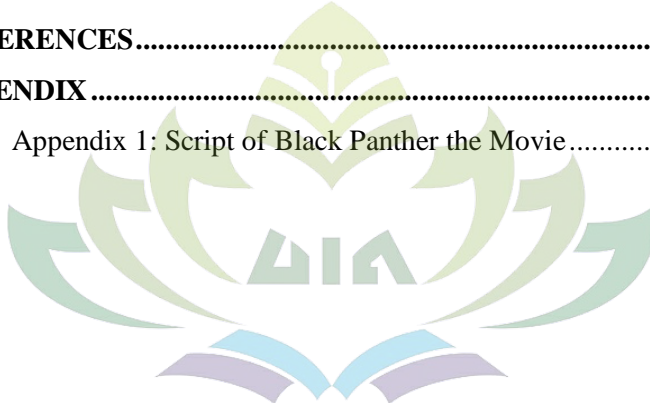
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

Nowadays, watching movie becomes one of the daily activities for some people. People may have different purposes in watching movie, such as, for refreshing, adding knowledge, studying foreign language, and understanding foreign cultures.

Movie visualizes a story or dialogue on the screen. A movie is produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation technique. The movie is a fictitious story, which is one writing-related literature. There are some basic elements of fiction including : plot, characters, setting and theme of the story. Characters is one of important elements in the movie, because there will be no movie if there is no character.

A character is often expressed through the actions provided for the reader with clues about the personality of characters. Characters is the term for the people in fiction, the heroes and villains, allies, and enemies, and comic reliefs. in science fiction film, A character maybe had unlogical things that doesnt exist in real world.<sup>1</sup> Character can be devided into two, namely the main characters (major character) and the supporting characters (a minor character). The main character is a character is a character appear in a sory, while supporting characters appear only occasionally in the sory.

According to Henderson, Gloria Mason, Bill Day, and Sandra Stevenson Waller:

“the major characters are round characters usually: that is their personalities are well developed and believable, these characters frequently changes as the story progresses if they do, they are also described as dynamic. Minor characters are often flat

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas M. Laugh lin, Literature the power of language (USA: Printed by Harcourt Brace Jovanovica, Inc. 1989),P.375

characters : we see only one aspect of their personalities, presumably because the author does not need to reveal about them more for purposes of the story. Flat characters are usually static characters ; that is, they do not change”<sup>2</sup>

A character is more difficult than understand a plot. This thesis is going to have the characters analysis of a movie Black Panther by Stan Lee. The movie is chosen, because the writer is a big fan of super heroes movie, that genre action and science fiction, and absolutely has interesting story. The movie was published on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and this movie is the eighteen series from Marvel Cinematic Universe, the story is about a member of Avengers, the Black Panther known as King T’Challa trying to save his kingdom from someone who wants to take it from him and make a world war.

Based on background of the problem that the researcher really interested to conduct this research is because the researcher really want to deeply understand what the meaning of those figurative language that list or showed by the main character on the movie Black Panther and the researcher hope this research can help the readers who loving the Black Panther character to understand the meaning of figurative language that used by the main character itself before or after the readers watch the Black Panther movie. In “Black Panther movie there are 141 cast or characters that palyed in the movie, but the researcher only focused on the main character The Black Panther or King T’Challa as the main Character because Black Panther is iconic and his character that alot uses of figurative language. In this study, the data are taken from Black Panther/ King T’Challa in the “Black Panther movie”. The researcher analyzes the utterances of black panther that contain of figurative language and give it the real meaning.an example of figurative language that can be found in the movie “Black Panther” is an utterance by the main character black Panther when he talk with

---

<sup>2</sup>Henderson, Gloria Mason, at al., *Literature and Our Selves A Thematic Introduction for Readers and Writers* (New York: Longman, Inc. 2006),p.19.

his guard. He says “i never freeze”. In this utterance is meaning of shy or awkward.

Actually this study is not the first that analyze the figurative language in a movie, but does not mean the writer only plagiarizes the previous study. To prove the originality, this study shows the related study. Some previous study relevant to this research, by Yatmain A study on figurative languages used in Short stories written by O. Henry.<sup>3</sup> Her research explaining about the kinds of figurative language in O. Henry’s selected short stories, to describe the meaning and the message of figurative language in O. Henry’s selected short stories. The result of her research is that she found simile 8 data, pleonasm 6 data, hyperbola 5 data, rhetoric 5 data, repetition 4 data, metaphor 2 data, ellipsis 2 data, metonymy 1 data, asyndeton 1 data, aptronym 1 data, euphemism 1 data, and litotes 1 data. Based on kinds of figurative language that found the writer in 4 short stories by O. Henry, the writer would like to conclude that every kinds of figurative language has a different meaning based on the content of the short story, and based on the finding the writer found two kinds of message from 4 short stories by O. Henry, there are moral message and social message.

Risalatunni’ mah entitle Figurative language found in Cristina Perry’s lyrics of songs.<sup>4</sup> Her research use songs of Christina Perry as an object of her research. Based on the finding and analysing of the figurative language found on the Cristina Perry’s lyrics of songs, the researcher found 9 kinds of figurative language. They are: (1) hyperbole, (2) rhetoric, (3) personification, (4) repetition, (5) paradox, (6) allegory, (7) irony, (8) parallelism, and (9) litotes. And hyperbole is the most figurative language in this song.

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<sup>3</sup>Rina Dwi Yatma. *A study on figurative languages used in Short stories written by O. Henry.* (IAIN Tulungagung, 2015)

<sup>4</sup>Risalatunni’ mah. *Figurative language found in Cristina Perry’s lyrics of songs.* (Tulungagung, 2015)

The other previous research was done by Rafsanjani entitle Figurative Language found in Kahlil Gibran's Poem.<sup>5</sup> Her research explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem. She found 9 language styles. There are (1) personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, pleonasm, and (9) simile. The dominant in her research is personification; there are 13 lines that found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poem. Further, metonymy found 1 line, repetition found 4 line, symbolism found 8 line, understatement found 1 line, metaphor found 5 line, hyperbole found 10 line, pleonasm found 2 line, and simile found 2 line.

The comparison of this thesis with the three researches is the object of the research. The thesis of Rina Dwi Yatma uses short stories written by O. Henry as an object of her research, the research is done by Risalatunni'mah used songs of Christina Perry, and the thesis of Anita Dwi Wahyuni uses poems of Kahlil Gibran as an object of her research. While, in this research, the researcher using movie Black Panther as an object of the research. The similarity of this thesis with the three theses is analysis of figurative language used by the main character.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

The researcher only focus on analyzing the figurative language used in the main character of Black Panther movie.

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on identification of the problem, the researcher limit the problem to know an analysis of figurative language used by the main character in Black Panther movie.

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<sup>5</sup>Riza Rafsanjani. *Figurative Language found in Kahlil Gibran's Poem.* (Tulungagung. 2015)



#### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the condition above, the researcher formulate the problems

Of this research, such as:

1. What figurative language is used by the Black Panther characters in “Black Panther movie”?
2. What are the functions of the comparative figurative language used in the Black Panther’ utterances in “Black Panther movie”?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

In this research, the objectives of the research:

1. To know the types of figurative language used by the main character in movie.
2. To know the use of figurative language in the movie help to build the message conveyed in the movie.

#### **F. Uses of the Research**

##### **1. Theoretically**

The result of this research can be references to the scope of linguistic and provide information about value education. Because books and references about educational values are difficult to find even in the online book site and the number of books still very limited.

##### **2. Practically**

###### **a. For the Reader**

The result of his research hopefully will be useful for the readers, because this study provide the description about figurative language. Understanding figurative language will

make the readers easier to catch the meaning and message, especially in the movie.

b. For other Researcher

The result of this research can be inspiration to the others researcher who interest to conduct study about figurative language used And this research also provide many references if they wants to conduct the research about figurative language.

## **G. Scope of the Research**

### **1. Subject of the Research**

The subject of the research is the analysis of figurative language used in the main character of Black Panther movie by Stanlee.

### **2. Object of the Research**

The object of the research is the analysis figurative language used in Black Panther movie.

### **3. Place of the Research**

The research is conduct at library of State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

### **4. Time of the Research**

The time of the research is conduct in 2020/2021.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Language

Language is a communication of human life. Language is used to interact, to get information, to communicate with other people. Otherwise, people need language to express their feelings, ideas, thoughts, and imaginations. Language can be spoken or written. Journal, newspaper, novel, poem, and script are defined as written language. Besides, spoken language can be found in the conversation, dialogue, speech, and song. Perry states as follows: "Language is the backbone of society. It is one of the major characteristics of being human. Without it we would not know the world as we know it today."<sup>6</sup> Literally everything that humanity has achieved would not have taken place without language. Consequently, to study language and all that it means in society is one of the major challenges that I believe we have before us today". Language gives us spirit and symbolic expressions. Language facilitates us to communicate with others. Besides, we can express our feeling or idea by using language. There are many differences between language used in daily life and language in literature. It has many uniqueness and unusual expressions. Sapir stated that there are many kinds of unusual expression, and it called literature.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the theory above that language is a method of human communication, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional ways.

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<sup>6</sup>Perry, Fred L. *Research in applied Linguistics*. (New Jersey, 2008), p.4

<sup>7</sup>Sapir, Edward, *Language*. (New York: Harcourt, 1921), p.221

## B. Figurative Language

Figurative language is words or expressions. That carry more than their literal meaning.<sup>8</sup> An author conveys a different way to express and describe something like idea, theme, and author's use language to write the literary work. It can make the reader in positive effect. There are many kinds of figurative language ; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition, irony, litotes, elipsis, asyndeton, euphuism, synecdoche, pleonasm, and paradox.

Rozakis states that "Figurative Language is one thing in terms of another".<sup>9</sup> It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or author indirectly by using a comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning.

Kennedy states that " figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or a writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words."<sup>10</sup>

Based on the statement above, figurative language is when you use a word or phrase that does not have its normal everyday, literal meaning, people can use figurative language to make their work more interesting or more dramatic than literal language which is simply.

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<sup>8</sup>Stanford, Judith A, *Responding to Literature*(New York:Mc Graw Hill,2003),p.48

<sup>9</sup> L,E Rozakis. *How to Interpret Poetry*.(New York : A simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995),p.28

<sup>10</sup> XJ, Kennedy. *Literature : an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*.Second edition(Boston : Little Brown and Company. 1979),p.481

### C. Literature

Stanford, defined that literature is way to find the beauty of words of great writers. Literature teaches us the truth about our lives. Literature is very important to read, and so what they say must be important. Literature is an important part of our education.<sup>11</sup> Literature means any and all fiction, poetry, drama, and essays. Moreover, Stanford states that many students responded to the question “Why do you read Literature?” in a wide variety of ways.<sup>12</sup> The following comments are representative:

Pedino said that “I don’t read what you call literature except that you said “any and all fiction, poetry, drama, or essays.” So, if “any and all” can mean Stephen King (which a teacher I had said was not literature), then that’s what I read.”<sup>13</sup> Besides, Mercier said that we read literature to find beauty of words of great writers. Literature like Shakespeare. And McDougal also said that Literature is very important to read, because those writers have lasted through a lot of years, and so what they say must be important. Otherwise they would have been forgotten. We read literature because it is an important part of our education. Like history is one part and math is one part and literature is one path.<sup>14</sup> Hall, states that there are three principal types or genres of literature : fiction, poetry, and drama. Literature records and embodies.<sup>15</sup>

centuries of human thought and feeling, preserving for us the minds of people who lived before us, who were like us and unlike us, against whom we can measure our common humanity and our historical difference. And when we read the stories, poems and plays of our contemporaries they illuminate the world all of us share.

Let me argue this: if literature is nebulous or inexact; if it is impossible to determine, with scientific precision, the value or the

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<sup>11</sup> Stanford, Judith A. *Responding to Literature*. (New York : McGraw.2003),p.1

<sup>12</sup> Ibid,p.1

<sup>13</sup> Ibid,p.2

<sup>14</sup> Ibid,p.3

<sup>15</sup> Hall,Donald.*To Read Literature*.(New York: Madison Avenue 1928),p.5



meaning of a work of art, this inexactness is the price literature pays for representing whole human beings. Human beings themselves, in their feelings and thoughts, in the wanderings of their short lives, are ambiguous and ambivalent, shifting mixtures of permanence and change, direction and disorder. Because literature is true to life, true to the complexities of human feeling, different people will read the same work with different responses. And literary art will sometimes affirm that opposite things are both true because they are.<sup>16</sup>

Based on the statement above, literature is a meaning writing formed with letters, and most commonly refers to work of creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and in some instances, journalism, and song.

#### **D. Movie**

Movie can be called as play or drama. Because, many people have created, watched, and participated in play, movie, or drama. The drama can be fictive and also realistic. The realistic drama usually was adopted from the realistic life. And the fictive drama was just the fantastic of the writer of story. So, the writer can imagine the ideas or emotions into the play or drama.

According to Hornby, movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. Movie or film is a term that encompassed individual motion pictures, the field of movie as an art form, and the motion pictures industry. Movies are produced by recording image from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effect.<sup>17</sup>

Based on the statement above movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something that shown in a theater.

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p.6

<sup>17</sup> A S Hornby. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (Oxford University Press, 2006), p.950

## E. The Value of Film Analysis

In analysing the film, its purpose is to enrich and enhance the experience of film. Besides that, the approach is the art of watching film. So, it can make each part of film can be seen and understood. In analysing the film also can understand the whole of film.

Boggs and Petrie states as follows:

The soul of the poet and the intellect of the scientist can coexist within all of us, enriching and enhancing the film experience. The analytical approach is essential to the art of watching films, for it enables us to see and understand how each part functions to contribute its vital energy to the pulsing, dynamic whole.<sup>18</sup>

According to Boggs and Petrie analysis helps us to lock an experience in our minds so that we may save it in memory. By looking at a film analytically, we engage ourselves with intellectually and creatively and thus make it more truly our own. Film analysis, then, offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall.

## F. The Nature of Movie Script

Script is true at every step in the filmmaking process, the basic blueprint. It is the script that provides the unity of vision for a film. As production designer Paul Sylbert puts it:

You cannot impose a style on a film. It must grow out of a vision arising from the script and knowledge of how to form the various scenes into a whole, and it should, like the film itself, have its own movement. Style in film results from every part of it, and those parts must cohere, and they must be direct at some effective result. Design is not self-

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p.6

expression. It is an expressive use of objects, forms, and colours in the service of the script.<sup>19</sup>

Boggs and Petrie states as follows:

Sometimes the script suggests visual metaphors and reinforces the need for a specific colour palette, so that a few carefully chosen colours are emphasized to suggest a mood or atmosphere.<sup>20</sup>

Wiese, stated the people should know the genres, and know which ones they want to work in. By choosing movie script writing projects in genres that the people are familiar with, they will save themselves a lot of research and avoid many common errors that vary from one genre to the next. The people should also think about what actors might want to be in the movie, or which people would fit the parts that they have created best. There is a lot of thought and creativity that goes into film script writing, and they should be able to take the words of the script and create a blueprint, if they will, that shows them what every little detail will look like in the form of a film once it is off paper.<sup>21</sup>

Wiese, stated successful movie script writing takes a lot of effort. The people cannot rush through the process or try writing scripts that they know nothing about. The best stories come from people who have experience or knowledge of a topic, or who write about personal experiences for the ultimate knowledge of what is going on. Becoming a screen writer is not going to be easy, but by knowing what works and what doesn't it should be much simpler than it would be otherwise. It also many literatures there, and they needs to be learnt more. Figurative language is one of many ways to show the experiences or knowledge of the writer.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid,p.97

<sup>20</sup> Ibid,p.98

<sup>21</sup> Michael Wiese. [www.mwp.com/michaelwiese](http://www.mwp.com/michaelwiese)

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

## G. The Concept of Figurative Language

Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning. An author conveys a different way to express and describe something like idea, theme, and author's feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author uses language to write the literary work. It can make the reader in positive effect.<sup>23</sup>

This research focuses in analyzing figurative language that used by the main character in the movie by watch the movie and read the script Black Panther. In this movie, there are some figurative languages. Besides, the researcher want to show what is the figurative language used in the movie. Figurative language has many kinds, which included:

### 1. Simile

Stanford stated that simile is comparison of unlike things using the words "like" or "as". In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.<sup>24</sup>

For example: *'you dance like a school mouse'*

In the example uses connective words like. The word "dance" is compared with a school mouse. It means that the dance is beautiful like a mouse that it was given a lesson to dance in the school.

### 2. Metaphor

According to Stanford "metaphors is comparisons of unlike objects. Metaphors is comparison two thing directly that cannot use word 'like', or 'as'.<sup>25</sup>

Example: *'she is a most beautiful lady in my village'*

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<sup>23</sup> Stanford, Judith A. *Responding to Literature*. (New York : McGraw.2003),p.48

<sup>24</sup> Ibid,p.49

<sup>25</sup> Ibid,p.49

It means that she is a most beautiful ladies compare with another ladies in their village.

### 3. Hyperbole

According to Keraf stated that “Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.<sup>26</sup>

Example: *‘Dad drank a million gallons of water after his run’*

It means that it is impossible action. The exaggeration of million gallons is simply for emphasis to describe the large quantity of water that dad actually drank.

### 4. Personification

Keraf stated that “Personification is the figurative language that describes a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being”. Stanford stated “giving an inanimate object the characteristics of a person or animal. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing or an animal is made by human.”<sup>27</sup>

Example: *‘The sunrise is smiling to me’*

In the example, ‘sunrise’ is an object or non-human and act like human being. So, the sunrise cannot smile like the human.

### 5. Metonymy

According to Keraf, “metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word”.

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<sup>26</sup> Keraf Gorys. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. (Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka 2009), p.140

<sup>27</sup> *Opcit*, p.49



Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as something itself.<sup>28</sup>

Example: *'Jack is washing him Ferrari'*

It means that Ferrari is a car. Jack does not use word car, but he uses the label of car.

## 6. Allegory

Mentioned by Keraf, "Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language". The description has different meaning that is different from its description.<sup>29</sup>

Boggs and Petrie states as follows:

"A story in which every object, event, and person has an abstract (as opposed to merely concrete) meaning is known as an allegory. In allegory, each element is part of an interdependent system that tells a clear, separate, complete didactic story on purely figurative level".<sup>30</sup>

"A major problem with allegory is the difficulty of making both levels meaning (the concrete and the figurative) equally interesting.

It means that Allegory has a figurative meaning. It means the story or event has an abstract meaning. It needs to know the context verbal in understanding clearly.

Context verbal allocates around the figurative language that has an allegory statement. In understanding the Allegory, it has the difficulty of making the meaning as concrete as the event.

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<sup>28</sup> Keraf, Gorys. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka 2009), p.142

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, p.140

<sup>30</sup> Boggs, Joseph M & Petrie, Dennis W. *The Art of Watching Films*. (New York : Mc Graw Hill, 2008), p.70

## 7. Symbolism

“Symbol is something that stands for something else”.<sup>31</sup>

“It means that something else can associate ideas in the mind of person. In any story form, a symbol is something (a particular object, image, person, sound, event, or place) that stands for, suggests, or triggers a complex set of ideas, attitudes, or feelings. A symbol is a special kind of energized communication unit that functions somewhat like a storage battery. Once a symbol is charged with a set of associations (ideas, attitudes, or feelings), it is capable of storing those associations and communicating them any time it is use”.

A symbol is kind of figurative language that point to the ideas or mind of person. The ideas can be pointed by the particular object, image, person, sound, event and place. The other of ideas are suggests, or triggers a complex set of ideas, attitudes, and feelings. So, the symbol can express a set of associations and communicating that is used.

## 8. Irony

“Irony is a literary, dramatic, and cinematic technique involving the linking of opposites. By emphasizing sharp and startling contrasts, reversals, and paradoxes, irony adds an intellectual dimension and achieves both comic and tragic effects at the same time. To be clearly understood, irony must be broken down into its various types and explained in terms of the contexts in which it appears”.<sup>32</sup> An irony can be called as contrast meaning.

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<sup>31</sup>Ibid,p.71

<sup>32</sup>Ibid,p.80

It means that the statement opposes with the real. Irony can be a literary, dramatic, and cinematic.

a. Dramatic Irony

“Boggs and Petrie state that “Dramatic irony derives its effect primarily from a contrast between ignorance and knowledge”.<sup>33</sup> The dramatic irony has functions to create two separate meanings:

- 1) The meaning of the line as it is understood by the unenlightened character (a literal or face-value meaning), and
- 2) The meaning of the line to the enlightened audience (an ironic meaning, opposite to the literal meaning).

b. Irony of Situation

Boggs and Petrie state that “Irony of situation is essentially an irony plot. It involves a sudden reversal or backfiring of events, so that the end result of character’s actions is exactly the opposite of her or his intentions”.<sup>34</sup>

c. Irony of Character

Irony of character occurs when characters embody strong opposites or contradictions or when their actions involve sharp reversals in expected patterns of behaviour.<sup>35</sup>

d. Irony of Setting

Boggs and Petrie stated that “Irony of setting occurs when an event takes place in a setting that is exactly the opposite of the setting we usually expect for such an event”.

e. Irony of Tone

“Irony of tone involves the juxtaposition of opposites in attitudes or feeling”.

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid, p.80

<sup>34</sup> Ibid, p.81

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, p.82

## 9. Understatement

Perrine states that “Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it. Understatement is opposite of hyperbole.”<sup>36</sup> Example:

*Keep your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.*

It means that a quarrel between men armed with sword. It was a promenade. The effect is to draw the readers into the heroic calm of the writer.

## 10. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of identical initial sounds in neighbouring words or syllables. It can be the last syllables in poem or poetry.

Example:

*It's not easy to know what is **true** for **you** or me at twenty-**two**, my age*

It means that the bold words have the last same syllables.

## 11. Apostrophe

Stanford states that “Apostrophe is addressing an inanimate object or place as if it were alive”. It means that the speaker or author speaks directly to an inanimate object or place.<sup>37</sup>

Example:

*I feel and see her. Harlem, I hear you.*

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<sup>36</sup> Fred Perry, *Research In Applied Linguistic*. (New Jersey: Laurence Erlbaum associates, inc, publishers. 2008), p.142

<sup>37</sup> Judith Stanford A, *Responding to Literature*. (New York : McGraw Hill. 2003), p.50

It means that the speaker show that he feels connected to Harlem as he would feel connected to a close friend or relative.

## 12. Idiom

Spivey stated that “Idiom – An idiom (id-ee-uh-m) is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that make it up, as in “He’s a couch potato,” or “Hold your horses.” Idioms do not present “like” characteristics to other things as in other forms of figurative language.<sup>38</sup> One needs the context of the sentence to help understand the idiom”.

According to Donasari states that “Idiom is a common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense.”<sup>39</sup>

Example:

*“Under the weather”*

It means that the students might miss a day of school because she feels “under the weather”. The meaning of the expression has nothing to do the weather. It means that she feels ill.

## 13. Rhetoric

As it is mention by Prasetyono “Rhetoric is a figure ofspeech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question”.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>38</sup>Spivey Becky L.Types of Figurative Language.[www.Superduperinch.com/Handouts/Figurative.pdf](http://www.Superduperinch.com/Handouts/Figurative.pdf)

<sup>39</sup>Dona Sari Renita, *Joyfull Reading Thinking Ekstensively on Reading*.(Tulung Agung : English word book. 2014),p.6

<sup>40</sup> Dwi Sunar Prasetyono, *Buku Lenkap Majas dan 3000 Pribahasa*. (Jogjakarta : DIVA Press.2011),p.52

Example:

*“How can I love when I’m afraid to fall?”*

This sentence is rhetoric. It means that the writer loves with someone, but the writer is afraid if he is hurt.

#### 14. Onomatopoeia

“Onomatopoeia” is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like.<sup>41</sup>

Example:

*“Thonk! Thunk! Went his feet... Birds twittered and tweeted.”*

This sentence includes onomatopoeia. “Thonk” and “Thunk” are naming of bird according to what it sounds like.

#### 15. Enjambment

Donasari, states as follows:

“The writer uses line breaks meaningfully and abruptly to create dual meanings or for emphasis”. When a poem is read, the reader will conventionally make a slight pause (shorter than a comma) when transitioning from line to line in a poem. When a writer uses enjambment, he or she uses this space to spread an idea”.

It means that Enjambment has line breaks to strength that each word has the dual meaning. It also can show that the word or sentence has the different idea. Enjambment can make the strength of idea when the reader expresses the poem or poetry.

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<sup>41</sup>Ibid, p.7

Example:

*Rolling through the field in the Dead of winter.*

It includes enjambment. The writer will make a good sense in strengthening of idea or meaning that poem.

## 16. Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in sentence. As mentioned by Keraf repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.<sup>42</sup>

Example :

*"You lied and you lied"*

This sentence includes into repetition. It means that the boy many lied in their relationship.

## H. Functions of Figurative Language

Perrine states that there are four reasons of the effectiveness figurative language. The reasons are that figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure, figure of speech is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, it brings a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information and lastly figure of speech is a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.<sup>43</sup> Below are further explanations of the reasons of the effectiveness of the figurative language.

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<sup>42</sup> Keraf Gorys. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. (Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka 2009), p. 127

<sup>43</sup> Perrine Laurence. *Sound and Sense*. ( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World 1969), p. 71-72



### 1. Imaginative Pleasure.

In giving imaginative pleasure, imagination might be described as a faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another. The mind takes delight in sudden leaps, in seeing the likeness between unlike things<sup>44</sup>. In other words, in giving the hearer imaginative pleasure, it can be used to satisfy and provide us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

### 2. Additional Imagery.

The second reason, according to Perrine is that “figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, into making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous”. One of the example Perrine mentioned is “when Robert Frost’s bridegroom thinks of his bride and wishes “her heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin,” he objectifies an inner feeling in precise visual terms”<sup>45</sup>. In giving additional imagery, a figurative language transforms an abstract concept to become concrete by giving it a form and a precise visual term.

### 3. Emotional Intensity.

The third reason according to Perrine is that “figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information<sup>46</sup>. For example, when Wilfred Owen compared a soldier caught in a gas attack to a man drowning under a green sea, he conveyed a feeling of despair and suffocation as well as a visual image. In a sentence, figurative language can be used to add emotion or attitude where the sentence is as much emotional as informative.

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<sup>44</sup> Perrine Laurence. *Sound and Sense*.( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World 1969), p. 71

<sup>45</sup> Perrine Laurence. *Sound and Sense*.( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World 1969), p. 15 and 71

<sup>46</sup> Perrine Laurence. *Sound and Sense*.( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World 1969), p. 71-72

#### 4. Means of Concentration.

The last reason according to Perrine is that figures of speech are a means of concentration, as a way of saying much in brief compass. An example is when Shakespeare compares life to a candle in *Macbeth* saying that life began and ended in darkness; in that while it burns, it gives off light and energy, is active and colorful; in that it can be snuffed out at any moment; in that it is brief at best; burns only for a short duration. Macbeth's compact metaphorical description of life as a "brief candle" suggests certain truths about life that would require dozens of words to state in literal language. At the same time, it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and adds a degree of emotional intensity. Perrine also states that every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. Fortunately, all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated. Perrine stated that by practicing one's ability to interpret figure of speech can be increased<sup>47</sup>.

#### I. Meaning

It is very important to understand the meaning inside the sentences. Meaning is language that consists of large number of word and each of these words has a direct correlation with something outside language Kreidler.<sup>48</sup> People can describe the things, events, characteristics, and opinion by talking to others and writing.

Fedderick states that "mastering language is a master of degree and knowing the meaning of the words".<sup>49</sup> The people need to understand the meaning to know the message inside of the

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Perrine Laurence. *Sound and Sense*. ( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World 1969), p. 71-72

<sup>48</sup>Kreidler Charles W. *Introducing English Semantic*. (Britain:Tj.International, padstow, Cornwall.1998),p.42

<sup>49</sup>Juliana TirajaFeddrick. *English Poetry an Introduction to Indonesian Student*. (Jakarta:Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. 1988),p.4

script. So the movie can be understood by the people. Moreover, the people can understand the message inside of the script that conveyed the writer is.

## **J. Message**

The researcher can build the message by knowing the roles of figurative languages in the movie. In Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, “message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly or the most important idea in a book, film or play. The film’s message is that rich and poor are alike. By understanding the message of the movie, poem, and song, the people can know what the movie, poem, and song mean.

There are three kind of message Nurgiyantoro, they are:<sup>50</sup>

### **1. Moral Message**

Nurgiyantoro states that “Moral message related to interaction between organisms in society”. It can be all conflicts in society, like the status and human value. The author also can convey the moral message to the readers through the idea or suggestion.<sup>51</sup>

### **2. Religious Message**

According to Nurgiyantoro “religious message is a message in the understanding of life is more than just the superficial”.<sup>52</sup> It relate to the faith of the author about the religious as human conviction not as law.

### **3. Social Message**

Social message is the power of imagination can be said to be a person who has sixth sense.<sup>53</sup> It relate to the written or spoken

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<sup>50</sup>Burhan Nurgiantoro. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. (Jogjakarta: Gajahmada University Press. 2010), p.320

<sup>51</sup>Ibid, p.322

<sup>52</sup>Ibid, p.327

<sup>53</sup>Ibid, p.331

message in the social life. The social life can be actual, critic, relevant, and interesting. It based on the aspects of social life, like authentic, universal, and eternal. All of the aspects are unlimited by the place and time. So, the author can convey the information and lesson to the readers.



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